MONDAY, *February* 1. 1773. [NUMB. 1949]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Printed by THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, at the HEART and CROWN in Cornhill.

Friend TREMULUS, *vid pa.* 224

THOU art not of our Society tho' thou wouldest fain be tho't so—Thou has entered among us privily, and thy speech bewrayeth thee. For some reason best understood by thyself, thou camest from *Draper's Paper* into *Flects*, and wouldest hide the *Wolf* under the cloathing of the Sheep. Thou calleſt thyself Tremulus, & dateſt thy letter from Quakerfield, forgetting that we do not call ourselves Tremblers, or Quakers; but were so named of our adversaries in scorn and derision. Throughout thy letter, *thee* is put for *thou* and *you*, as though because we love simplicity, and the gravity of antient phraſe, thou wouldeſt repreſent us as enemies to juſt and comely ſpeech. Truly thou didſt not underſtand the character thou haſt aſſumed, nor haſt thou rightly interpreted the ſubject upon which thou ſpeakeſt.—The little Book from Boſton which ſeemeth to grieve thee, is an appeal to the reaſon of man, and to the light within; but the armed ſhips and bands which ſupport the cauſe for which thou pleadeſt, ſpeak another language; And that government appeareth to be greatly deficient in wiſdom and equity, that cannot ſupport itſelf without ſuch dreadful inſtruments. Equity and moderation, controul the inner man, and have ever been found ſufficient in thoſe that bear rule, to perſwade, yea and awe the greater part of the people; but oppreſſion firſt createth diſturbances, and from thence deriveth a plea to faſhion to itſelf weapons after its own kind. Thou wrongeſt the little Book when thou ſayeſt it calleth hard names. It ſetteth forth the acts of George, and of the men appointed to give him council, without diſguiſe or flattering titles: This thou oughteſt to have known is perfectly agreeable to our ſentiments: On this wiſe ſpoke our friend *Barclay* to the *ſecond Charles*, for which he has been held in honor, not only by the Friends, but by others not a few. If it be lawful and meet for the People, ſoberly to declare, and to offer up their requeſts to the men of power againſt the things that grieve them, they muſt then aſſemble together for this intent; and if there be a more orderly manner than that in which this has been lately done, why haſt thou not pointed it out? But thou deſireſt to ſtop the mouth of all complaint under the moſt affecting things, and art not aſhamed to affirm, that by entering into ſociety men give up their right, not only in private contentions but in matters of the moſt public concern, to judge and much more to declare what is juſt and equal. Such a government beſtreth beaſts rather than men; and need I call to thy memory, that the great Father of all, once gave a tongue even to the aſs of Balaam, to reprove the madneſs of the rider. When ſuch are thy ſentiments I marvel not that thou ſpeakeſt contemptuouſly of *John Locke*, who ſo well defined and eſtabliſhed the true principles of civil rule, and of that toleration by which our religious fraternity, as well as others, have enjoyed great quietneſs. Thou ſayeſt that Thomas is the ſervant of George, who has a right to command him in all things—but Thomas is alſo the ſervant of the people, and ſo is George his maſter; government being appointed by Him who is higher than all, for the ſervice and benefit of all: And if Thomas executeth any thing contrary to this end, or to the covenant made between George and his people here, he maketh the will of his earthly maſter the only ſtandard of what is right and good; he overturneth the principles upon which his authority reſteth; and he becometh the miniſter of evil.—That the Judges ſhould have all their reward from the King, thou approveſt, altho' George be a party in the caſes that come before them; altho' they be appointed and continued at his pleaſure, and altho' the money he gives them be firſt taken from the people, without their conſent? Verily thou couldeſt not have decided thus in ſo plain and important a matter, had not thine underſtanding been drawn aſide by the corruption of thine heart. When thou biddeſt us to ſend our complaints unto George, thou knoweſt this hath been done more than once in humble petitions: but when thou calleſt us to ſend for George, that he may give us his reaſons, thou mockeſt, and to the burdens of thy brethren, addeſt deriſion. From Boſton, thou ſeemeſt to think no good thing can come; and foreſeeſt great evils approaching it, that it may no more hatch Cockatrice eggs, which breed ſerpents to poiſon the people: and yet Boſton gave birth to Thomas, and Peter, and Andrew (3) their Brother.—— *A true* FRIEND.

BOSTON, *February* 1. 1773

Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly made choice of the following Civil Officers for the Year enſuing.

The Hon. *Harriſon Gray*, Eſq; Treaſurer and Receiver-General.

The Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; Commiſſary-General.

The Hon. *James Ruſſell*, Eſq; Impoſt-Officer.

Truck-Maſter for Fort *Pownall*, } Mr. *Jedediah Prebble*, jun.

Laſt Week his Majeſty's Council made choice of the Rev. Mr. *Charles Turner*, jun. of Duxbury, to preach the Sermon on the Anniverſary Election the laſt Wedneſday in May next.

We hear his Excellency the Governor has ſigned all the Grants of Salaries lately Voted by the General Aſſembly, except thoſe to the Juſtices of the Superior Court for this Province. *Vid pa.* 223.

We hear from Granada, that his Excellency Gen. Leybourn has appointed the Hon. Hugh Hall Wentworth, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of Granada and the Granadines, in the Room of Andrew Erving, Eſq;

We hear from Lancaſter, in New-Hampſhire, that the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Buckman of that Town, lately took Fire and was conſumed, together with all his Furniture, &c. to the Value of £. 100 L. M.

Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight a large new Dwelling-Houſe, belonging to Mr. Hyman, of Cornwall, in Connecticut, catch'd on Fire and was entirely conſumed.

We hear that Capt. Cochran in a Snow from this Port for the Weſt-Indies, on his Paſſage thither ran upon ſome of the Rocks near Bermuda, and received ſo much Damage that he was obliged to put into that Iſland to refit.

Saturday Morning laſt, reſigned this tranſitory Life, *Benjamin Hallowell*, Eſq; of this Town, in the 75th Year of his Age, to the inexpreſſible Grief of his Friends and Acquaintance. In the Death of this worthy Citizen, his diſtreſſed Widow, Children and Relations, have ſuſtained an irreparable Loſs. As a loyal Subject, inviolably attached to his KING. To his COUNTRY a zealous Aſſertor of its Civil and Religious Privileges. Hoſpitable and benevolent to Mankind. Open and undiſguiſed in Heart. Warm and unſhaken in Friendſhip. In Conjugal and Parental Life a noble Example of Tenderneſs and Affection. A Maſter gentle and humane. In the important Hour of Death, ſupported the heavy Shock, with great Serenity and Fortitude of Mind, in certain Expectation of a glorious Immortality.

His Remains are to be interred on Wedneſday next in the Afternoon.

DIED.] *Nathaniel Balſton*, Eſq; aged 81 Years, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, & formerly an eminent Merchant in this Town: His Funeral will be attended on Wedneſday next, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon.——Mrs. *Margaret Patteſhall*, Widow, aged 78.——Mr. *James Beighton*, Blockmaker, aged 83 Years.——Capt. *John Deceſter*, aged 26.——Mr. *Joſeph Davis*, aged 21 Years the Day he died.——Miſs *Polly Spear*, aged 16, Daughter to Mr. *Nathan Spear*, Cooper.——Mr. *Thaddeus Sergeant*.——Mrs. *Chriſtian Bell*, aged 28, Wife of *James Bell*, Shoemaker, a Native Scotland, who is committed to Goal on ſuſpicion of being the Occaſion of her Death by repeated Blows on her Body undeſervedly given by him; more particularly one or more upon her Head, juſt over the right Eye.—*A Caution to all inhumane Huſbands!*— *vid pa.* 247.

At Dorcheſter, Mrs. *Mercy Royall*, aged 87: Mother of *Joſeph Royall*, Eſq; of the Iſland of Jamaica.

At Concord, Mrs. *Lydia Whiting*, Wife of *Thomas Whiting*, Eſq; of that Place, and Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. *Parker*, of Dracut.

At New-Haven, Mr. *Henry Neil*, aged 38 Years: He belonged to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, where he left a Wife and ſeveral Children, from whence he lately arrived in a Veſſel of which he was Owner and Supercargo.

At St. Vincent, Capt. *John Corner*, Commander of the Creſcent Frigate there.

We are told that the Expedition againſt the Caraibs at St. Vincents goes on very ſlowly. (4)

Burials and *Baptiſms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, in the Month of *January* paſt.

Buried, 62 Whites. 4 Blacks. *Baptiſed* 39.

Joſiah Quincy, jun^r.

Having, for the Benefit of his Health, embarked for *South Carolina*, preſents his hearty Thanks to his Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen, for the many Favours he has received from them.—He has taken every Precaution in his Power to prevent his Clients ſuffering from his Abſence, by aſſigning over his Buſineſs to his Brethren of the Profeſſion, who have with much Goodneſs promiſed their beſt Care of the Cauſes ſeverally committed to them.

Mr. *Quincy* deſires his Clients SEASONABLY to apply to his Clerks, at his Office, who will give them a full Account of the State of their Actions, when they will come on to Trial, what Steps ought to be taken, and with whom they are entruſted.

Mr *Quincy* intends returning to Boſton in the Month of *May* or *June*, and in the mean Time his Clerks will give their Attendance at his Office.

J. Quincy, jun^r.

BAR IRON

TO BE SOLD by

George Spooner,

At his Store on Treat's Wharf,

Brown Sugar——Weſt-India Rum——New Raiſins—Coffee—Alſo choice Dum Fiſh—

Boſton, February 1. 1773.

To the Encouragers of LITERATURE.

MR. DELILE, Profeſſor of the French Language, having always been deſirous of meriting the eſteem of the learned world, and rendering himſelf worthy of the encouragement of the public in general, by the cultivation of the BELLES LETTRES, propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription, among many other of his performances, the following, viz.

1ſt. His French and Engliſh Rudiments, by the help of which a ſcholar may learn French with very little aſſiſtance from a maſter. This performance is entirely new in its kind.

2d. A Latin diſcourſe, on the arts and ſciences, againſt ſeveral paradoxes of the celebrated *Jean Jacques Rouſſeau* of Geneva.

3d. His French Oration, delivered at the Academy Monday the 17th December laſt; on which occaſion the public favor'd him with the kindeſt teſtimony of their benevolence, and a copy of which has been earneſtly requeſted by many Gentlemen. The moſt eloquent fragments of this oration will be tranſlated into Engliſh.

4th. Two French Odes in the manner of *Pindar*. One of them a deſcription of the terrible earthquake, which happen'd at Hiſpaniola, 3d May, 1770. The ſubject of the other is the *Engliſh Nation*. The Public perhaps will not be diſpleaſed at this ſight of the following ſtrophes, in which the author paints the taſte of the Engliſh Nation for the ſciences.

1ſt.	2d.
Suivons l'Anglois dans ſa patrie,	*D'Athènes Londres eſt rivale,*
Je le vois, ami des beaux arts,	*Elle a de même ſes Platons:*
Cultiver l'olive ſtérile	*Rome ne lui fut point égale,*
*Et briſer ſon glaive en ſes dards.**	*Ses ſages manquent de Bacons.*
Là, l'auguſte Philoſophie,	*Horace, Virgile et Terence,*
S'aidant de la ſage Uranie,	*Dans leur ſublime effervescence,*
Meſure la terre et les cieux:	*Sont éclipſés près de Milton.*
Ici, l'ardente Poëſie,	*Lock n'eſt ouvert une carrière,*
Aux feux de l'Eloquence unie,	*Où lui ſeul ordre la lumière,*
Vit et converſe avec les dieux.	*Imitateur du grand Newton.*

* The author deſcribes in the ſtanza preceeding thoſe inſerted the exploits of the Engliſh in war.

Theſe performances will be publiſhed in two ſeperate volumes. One containing the rudiments and the odes; the other the oration and diſcourſe. Subſcriptions, at one dollar each, will be taken at the academy—Meſſ^rs Cox & Berry's and Knox's Book-Stores—Mr. *Draper's*—the Printers hereof—and by Mr. *James Lovell*.

Mr. Delile deſires that thoſe Gentlemen, who ſtudy under him, would pleaſe to remember that he gives conſtant Attendance at the Academy, Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at any hour in the day, and till 9 in the evening, according as their buſineſs will admit of their leiſure to attend.

SLAVES.

Any Perſons who have healthy Slaves to diſpoſe of, Male or Female, that have been ſome Years in the Country, of 25 Years of Age or under, may be informed of a Purchaſer by applying to the Printers

TO BE SOLD (for want of Employ)

Three young healthy Negro Men.—Enquire of the Printers

All Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of *Experience Brewer*, late of *Boſton*, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Mrs. *Mary Pomeroy*, or to *Henry Alling* (at his Office in Kingſtreet) who are the Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ſaid deceaſed; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to ſaid Executors.

Boſton, January 25. 1773.

(2) Peter Oliver (3) Andrew Oliver (4) *Vid pa.* 182. 235. 238. 261. 265. 269. 273.

† *vid pa.* 224, ‡ *vid pa.* 1085 ◊ *see Infringements pa.* 1100 —— *Hutchinson's King.*
(1) *See Charter pa.* 1077. *Vol.* 2. * *vide in Index Vol.* 2. 3 & *this under petitions.*

(d) see on Common law, pa. 964, Vol. 3, Hpa. 691.

In COUNCIL, January 22. 1773.

THE Committee appointed to prepare an Answer to His Excellency's Speech beg leave to report to the Honorable Board, the following Draught of an Answer. In the Name of the Committee,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

In COUNCIL, January 23. 1773.

READ and unanimously accepted, and ordered That *William Brattle, Harrison Gray, James Pitts, James Humphrey*, and *Benjamin Greenleaf*, Esquires, be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency.

THO'S FLUCKER, Sec'ty.

To His EXCELLENCY

THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esquire,

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay, &c.*

The ADDRESS of His Majesty's COUNCIL of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Board have considered your Excellency's Speech to both Houses with the Attention due to the Subject of it; and we hope with the Candour you are pleased to recommend to them.

We thank you for the Promise, that "if we shall not agree with you in Sentiments, you will with Candour likewise, receive and consider what we may offer in Answer."

Your Speech informs the two Houses, that this Government is at present in a disturbed and disordered State; that the Cause of this Disorder is the unconstitutional Principles adopted by the People in questioning the Supreme Authority of Parliament; and that the proper Measure for removing the Disorder must be the substituting contrary Principles.

Our Opinion on these Heads, as well as on some others proper to be noticed, will be obvious in the Course of the following Observations.

With regard to the present disordered State of the Government, it can have no Reference to Tumults or Riots; from which this Government is as free as any other whatever. If your Excellency meant only that the Province is discontented, and in a State of Uneasiness, we should entirely agree with you; but you will permit us to say we are not so well agreed in the Cause of it. The Uneasiness, which was a general one throughout the Colonies, began when you inform us the Authority of Parliament was first called in Question, viz. about seven or eight Years ago. Your mentioning that particular Time might have suggested to your Excellency the true Cause of the Origin and Continuance of that Uneasiness.

At that Time the Stamp-Act, then lately made, began to operate; which with some preceding and succeeding Acts of Parliament, subjecting the Colonies to Taxes without their Consent, was the original Cause of all the Uneasiness that has happened since; and has occasioned also an Enquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Authority by which they were made. The late Town-Meetings in several Towns are Instances of both. These are mentioned by your Excellency in Proof of a disordered State: But tho' we do not approve some of their Resolves, we think they had a clear Right to instruct their Representatives on any Subject they apprehended to be of sufficient Importance to require it; which necessarily implies a previous Consideration of, and Expression of their Minds on, that Subject; however mistaken they may be concerning it.

When a Community, great or small, think their Rights and Privileges infringed, they will express their Uneasiness in a variety of ways; some of which may be highly improper, and criminal. So far as any of an atrocious Nature have taken place, we would express our Abhorrence of them; and as we have always done hitherto, we shall continue to do, every thing in our power to discourage and suppress them. But it is in vain to hope that this can be done effectually so long as the Cause of the Uneasiness, which occasioned them, exists.

Your Excellency will perceive that the Cause you assign to us supposed to be an Effect derived from the original Cause abovementioned; the Removal of which will remove its Effects.

To obtain this Removal, we agree with you in the Method pointed out in your Speech, where you say, the Manner of obtaining Redress must be by Representations and Endeavours in such Ways and Forms as the Constitution allows, in order to make any Matters alledged to be Grievances appear to be really such." This Method has been pursued repeatedly. Petitions to Parliament have gone from the Colonies, and from this Colony in particular; but without Success. Some of them, in a former Ministry, were previously shewn to the Minister, who (as we have been informed) advised the Agents to postpone presenting them to the House of Commons 'till the first reading of the Bill they refer'd to: when being presented, a Rule of the House against receiving Petitions on Money Bills was urged for the rejecting of them, and they were rejected accordingly (b) And other Petitions for want of Formality, or whatever was the reason, have had the same Fate. (c) This we mention, not by way of Censure on that honourable House, but in some measure to account for the Conduct of those Persons, who despairing of Redress in a constitutional Way, have denied the just Authority of Parliament: concerning which we shall now give our own Sentiments, intermixt with Observations on those of your Excellency.

You are pleased to observe, that "when our Predecessors first took Possession of this Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was their Sense, and it was the Sense of the Kingdom, that they were to remain Subject to the Supreme Authority of Parliament." And to prove that Subjection the greater Part of your Speech is employed.

In order to a right Conception of this Matter, it is necessary to guard against any improper Idea of the term *Supreme* Authority. In your Idea of it your Excellency seems to include *unlimited* Authority: for you are pleased to say, you "know of no Line that can be drawn between the Supreme Authority of Parliament and the total Independence of the Colonies:" But if no such Line can be drawn a Denial of that Authority in any Instance whatever implies and amounts to a Declaration of total Independence. But if Supreme Authority includes unlimited Authority, the Subjects of it are emphatically Slaves: and equally so whether residing in the Colonies or Great-Britain. And indeed in this respect all the Nations on Earth, among whom Government exists in any of its Forms, would be alike conditioned: excepting so far as the mere Grace and Favor of their Governors might make a difference: for "from the Nature of Government there must be, as your Excellency has observed, one Supreme Authority over the whole."

(6) We cannot think, that "when our Predecessors first took Possession of this Colony, it was their Sense, or the Sense of the Kingdom, that they were to remain Subject to the Supreme Authority of Parliament" in this Idea of it. Nor can we find that this appears from the Charter; or that such Authority has ever been exercised by Parliament, submitted to by the Colony, or acknowledged by the Legislature.

Supreme or unlimited Authority can with fitness belong only to the Sovereign of the Universe: And that Fitness is derived from the Perfection of his Nature.—To such Authority, directed by infinite Wisdom and infinite Goodness, is due both active and passive Obedience; Which, as it constitutes the Happiness of rational Creatures, should with Chearfulness and from Choice be unlimitedly paid by them.—But with Truth this can be said of no other Authority whatever. If then from the Nature and End of Government, the supreme Authority of every Government is limited, the Supreme Authority of Parliament must be limited; and the Enquiry will be what are the Limits of that Authority with regard to this Colony?—To fix them with precision, to determine the exact Lines of Right and Wrong in this Case, as in some others, is difficult; and we have not the presumption to attempt it. But we humbly hope, that as we are personally and relatively, in our private and public Capacities, for ourselves, for the whole Province, and for all Posterity, so deeply interested in this important Subject, it will not be deemed Arrogance to give some general Sentiments upon it, especially as your Excellency's Speech has made it absolutely necessary.

For this Purpose we shall recur to those Records that contain the main Principles on which the English Constitution is founded; and from them make such Extracts as are pertinent to the subject.

Magna Charta declares, "that no Aid shall be imposed in the Kingdom unless by the Common Council of the Kingdom, except to redeem the King's Person, &c" And that "all Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Ports shall have their Liberties and free Customs; and shall have the Common Council of the Kingdom concerning the Assessment of their Aids, except in the Cases aforesaid." (a)

The Statute of the 34th of Edward I. de tallagio non concedendo, declares "that no Tallage or Aid should be laid or levied by the King or his Heirs in the Realm, without the good Will and Assent of the Arch Bishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgesses, and other the Freemen of the Commonalty of this Realm." (3)

A Statute of the 25th Edward III. "that from thence forth no Person shall be compelled to make any Loans to the King against his Will, because such Loans were against Reason and the Franchise of the Land."

The Petition of Rights in the 3d of Charles 1st, in which are cited the two foregoing Statutes, declares that by those "Statutes, and other good Laws and Statutes of the Realm, his Majesty's Subjects inherited this Freedom, that they should not be compelled to contribute to any Tax, Tallage, Aid, or other like Charge, not sett by common Consent of Parliament." (4) And the Statute of the 1. of William 3. for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and setling the Succession of the Crown declares, "That the levying of Money for or to the Use of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative without Grant of Parliament, for longer time, or in any other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal." (5)

From these Authorities it appears an essential Part of the English Constitution, "that no Tallage or Aid or Tax shall be laid or levied "without the Good Will and Assent of the Freemen of the Commonalty of the Realm. (7) If this could be done without their Assent, their Property would be in the highest Degree precarious: or rather they could not with fitness be said to have any Property at all. At best they would be only the Holders of it for the Use of the Crown; and the Crown be in fact the real Proprietor. This would be Vassallage in the extreme; from which the generous Nature of Englishmen has been so abhorrent, that they have bled with Freedom in the Defence of this Part of their Constitution, which has preserved them from it: and influenced by the same Generosity, they can never view with Disapprobation any lawful Measures taken by us for the Defence of our own Constitution, which intitles us to the same Rights and Priviledges with themselves.

These were derived to us from Common Law, which is the Inheritance of all his Majesty's Subjects; have been recognized by Acts of Parliament; and confirmed by the Province Charter, which establishes its Constitution; and which Charter has been recognized by Act of Parliament also. This Act was made in the second Year of his late Majesty Geo. II. for the better Preservation of his Majesty's Woods in America: in which is recited the Clause of the said Charter, reserving for the Use of the Royal Navy all Trees suitable for Masts: and on this Charter is grounded the succeeding enacting Clause of the Act. And thus is the Charter implicitly confirmed by Act of Parliament.

From all which it appears, that the Inhabitants of this Colony are clearly intitled to All the Rights and Privileges of *free* and natural Subjects; which certainly must include that most essential one, that no Aid or Taxes be levied on them without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives. (a) But from the Clause in the Charter relative to the Power granted to the General Court to make Laws, not repugnant to the Laws of England, your Excellency draws this Inference, that "surely this is by Charter a Reserve of Power and Authority to Parliament to bind us by such Laws, at least, as are made expressly to refer to us, and consequently is a Limitation of the Power given to the General Court."—If it be allowed that by that Clause there was a Reserve of Power to Parliament to bind the Province, it was only to such Laws as were in Being at the Time the Charter was granted: for by the Charter there is nothing appears to make it refer to any Parliamentary Laws, that should be afterwards made, and therefore it will not support your Excellency's Inference.

The Grant of Power to the General Court to make Laws runs thus,—"Full Power and Authority, from time to time, to make, ordain and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable Orders, Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, Directions and Instructions, either with Penalties or without (so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to the Laws of this our Realm of England) as they shall judge to be for the Good and Welfare of our said Province," &c.—We humbly think an Inference very different from your Excellency's, and a very just one too, may be drawn from this Clause, if Attention be given to the Description of the Orders and Laws that were to be made.—They were to be wholesome, reasonable and for the Good and Welfare of the Province, and in order that they might be so, it is provided that they be "not repugnant or contrary to the Laws of the Realm," that were then in being: by which Provision, all the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects within the Realm were more effectually secured to the Inhabitants of the Province, agreeable to another Clause in the Charter, whereby those Liberties and Immunities are expressly granted to them: and accordingly the Power of the General Court is so far limited, that they shall not make Orders and Laws to take away or diminish those Liberties and Immunities.

This Construction appears to us a just one, and perhaps may appear so to your Excellency if you will please to consider, that by another Part of the Charter effectual Care was taken for preventing the General Assembly passing of Orders and Laws repugnant to, or that in any way might militate with Acts of Parliament then or since made, or that might be exceptionable in any other respect whatever: for the Charter reserves to his Majesty the Appointment of the Governor, whose Assent is necessary to the passing of all Orders and Laws: after which they are to be sent to England for the Royal Approbation or Disallowance: by which double Controul effectual Care is taken to prevent the Establishment of any improper Orders or Laws whatever.—Besides, your Excellency is liable that "Letters Patent must be construed one Part with another, and all the Parts of them together, so as to make the whole harmonize and agree. But your Excellency's Construction of the Paragraph impowering the General Court to make Orders and Laws, does by no means harmonize and agree with the Paragraph granting Liberties and Immunities; and therefore we humbly conceive is not to be admitted: Whereas on the other Construction there is a perfect Harmony and Agreement between them. But supposing your Excellency's Inference, that by the said former Paragraph (considered by itself) are reserved to Parliament Power and Authority to bind us by Laws made expressly to *refer* to us, Does it consist with Justice and Equity that it should be considered apart, and urged against the People of this Province with all its Force and without Limitation, and at the same time the other Paragraph, by which they have secured to them the essential Rights and Priviledges of free and natural Subjects, be rendered of no Validity? If the former Paragraph (in this supposed case) be binding on this People, the latter must be binding on the Crown, which thereby became Guarantee of those Rights and Privileges. Or it must be supposed that one Party is held by a Compact, and the other not: Which Supposition is against Reason and against Law; and therefore destroys the Foundation of the Inference. However, supposing it well founded, it would not from thence follow, that the Charter intended such Laws as should subject the Inhabitants of the Province to Taxes without their Consent: For (as appears above) it grants to them all the Rights and Liberties of free and natural Subjects, Of which one of the most essential is a Freedom from all Taxes not consented to by themselves. (b) Nor could the Parties, either Grantor or Grantee, intend such Laws. The Royal Grantor could not, because the Grant contradicts such Intention, and because it is inconsistent with every Idea of Royalty and royal Wisdom, to grant what it does not intend to grant. And it will be readily allowed that the Grantees could not intend such Laws, not only on account of their Inconsistency with the Grant, but because their Acceptance of a Charter, subjecting them to such Laws, would be voluntary Slavery.

Your Excellency next observes "that it cannot be essential that by the Liberties of free and natural Subjects is to be understood an Exemption from Acts of Parliament, because not represented there, seeing it is provided by the same Charter, that such Acts shall be in Force."——If the Observations we have made above, and out Reasoning on them be just, it will appear that no such Provision is made in the Charter, and therefore that the Deductions and Inferences derived from the Supposition of such Provision, are not well founded. And with respect to Representation in Parliament, as it is one of the essential Liberties of free and natural Subjects, and properly makes those who enjoy it liable to Parliamentary Acts, so in reference to the Inhabitants of the Province, who are intitled to all the Liberties of such Subjects, the Impossibility of their being duely represented in Parliament, does clearly exempt them from all such Acts at least, as have been or shall be made by Parliament to tax them: Representation and Taxation being in our Opinion constitutionally inseparable. (8)

"This Grant of Liberties and Immunities, your Excellency informs us, is nothing more than a Declaration and Assurance on the Part of the Crown, that the Place to which our Predecessors were about to remove, was and would be considered as Part of the Dominions of the Crown, and therefore that the Subjects so removing would not become Aliens, but would, both without and within the Colony retain the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects."

The Dominion of the Crown over this Country before the Arrival of our Predecessors was merely ideal. Their Removal hither realised that Dominion, and has made the Country valuable both to the Crown and Nation, without any Cost to either of them from that Time to this. Even in the most distressful State of our Predecessors, when they expected to be destroyed by a general Conspiracy and Incursion of the Indian Nations, they had no Assistance from them. (c) This Grant then of Liberties, which is the only Consideration they received from the Crown for so valuable an Acquisition to it, instead of being violated by military Power, or explained away by nice Inferences and Distinctions, ought in Justice, and with a generous Openness and Freedom, to be acknowledged by every Minister of the Crown, and preserved sacred from every Species of Violation.

(5) vid Bill of Rights page 1053, Vol. 2. (6) vid Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2. Vid Charter as above & vid Ld Camdens Speech pa. 10, Vol. 2. (7) vid pa. 561, Vol. 2. (a) vid magna Charta, pa. 799, 1050, petition of right, pa. 816, Bill of rights pa. 1053 Vol. 2. (b) see pa. 1058 Vol. 2. (c) see pa. 557, 558

◊ see pa. 216. ¶ see pa. 53, Vol. 1. V see List of Infringements pa. 1100. ‖ vid Index under Towns. vid Index under Resolves & see Index under Instructions, q vid Index Vol. 1. 2. 3 & this Vol. Petitions, under P. (1) vid pa. 419, Vol. 1. (2) vid magna Charta pa. 790, Vol. 2. (3) Pa. 814 Vol. 2. (4) pa. 816 Vol. 2.

...if the Plantations be Part of the Dominions of the Crown this Clause in the Charter (granting Liberty and Immunities) does not, your Excellency observes, "confer or reserve any Liberties but what would have been enjoyed without it; and what the Inhabitants of every other Colony do enjoy, where they are without a Charter."——Although the Colonies considered as Part of the Dominions of the Crown are intitled to equal Liberties, the Inhabitants of this Colony think it a Happiness, that those Liberties are confirmed and secured to them by a Charter; whereby the Honour and Faith of the Crown are pledged, that those Liberties shall not be violated. And for Protection in them we humbly look up to his present Majesty, our rightful and lawful Sovereign, as Children to a Father, able and disposed to assist and relieve them; humbly imploring his Majesty, that his Subjects of this Province, ever faithful and loyal, and ever accounted such till the Stamp-Act existed, and who in the late War, and upon all other Occasions, have demonstrated that Faithfulness and Loyalty by their vigorous and unexampled Exertions in his Service, may have their Grievances redressed, and be restored to their just Rights.

Your Excellency next observes "that it is impossible the Rights of English Subjects should be the same in every respect, in all Parts of the Dominions," and instances in the Right of being "governed by Laws made by Persons, in whose Election they have a Voice." When "they remove from the Kingdom to the Plantations where it cannot be enjoyed," you ask, "will it not be just, that by this their voluntary Removal, they have relinquished, for a Time at least, one of the Rights of an English Subject, which they might if they pleased, have continued to enjoy, and may again enjoy whenever they will return to the Place where it can be exercised."

When English Subjects remove from the Kingdom to the Plantations with these Properties, they not only relinquish that right de facto, but it ought to cease in the Kingdom de jure. But it does not from thence follow, that they relinquish that Right, in reference to the Plantation or Colony to which they remove. On the contrary, being become Inhabitants of that Colony, and qualified according to the Laws of it, they can exercise that Right equally with the other Inhabitants of it. And this Right, on like Conditions, will travel with them through all the Colonies, wherein a Legislature, similar to that of the Kingdom, is established. And therefore in this respect, and we suppose in all other essential respects, it is not impossible the Rights of English Subjects should be the same in all Parts of the Dominions" under a like Form of Legislature.

This Right of Representation is so essential and indispensible in regard of all Laws for levying Taxes, that a People under any Form of Government destitute of it, is destitute of Freedom—of that degree of Freedom, for the Preservation of which, Government was instituted; and without which, Government degenerates to Despotism. It cannot therefore be given up, or taken away, without making a Breach on the essential Rights of Nature.

But your Excellency is pleased to say, that "they who claim exemption as part of their Rights by Nature, should consider that every restraint which Men are laid under by a State of Government, is a privation of part of their natural Rights. Even in Case of Representation by Election, do they not give up part of their natural Rights, when they consent to be represented by such Persons as shall be chosen by the Majority of the Electors, though their own Voices may be for some other Person? And is it not contrary to their natural Rights to be obliged to submit to a Representative for seven Years, or even one Year, after they are dissatisfied with his Conduct, although they gave their Voices for him, when he was elected? This must therefore be considered as an Objection against a State of Government rather than against any particular Form."

Your Excellency's Premises are true, but we do not think your Conclusion follows from them. It is true, that every restraint of Government is a privation of natural Right: and the two Cases you have been pleased to mention, may be instances of that privation. But as they arise from the nature of Society and Government; and as Government is necessary to secure other natural Rights infinitely more valuable, they cannot therefore be enclosed as an Objection either "against a State of Government" or "against any particular Form of it."

Life, Liberty, Property, and the Disposal of that Property with our own Consent, are natural Rights. Will any one put the other in Competition with these, or infer that because these must be given up in a State of Government, these must be given up also? The Preservation of these Rights is the great End of Government: but is it probable they will be effectually secured by a Government, which the Proprietors of them have no Part in the Direction of, and over which they have no Power or Influence whatever? Hence is deducible, Representation: which being necessary to preserve these invaluable Rights of Nature, is itself, for that Reason, a natural Right, coinciding with, and running into, that great Law of Nature, Self-Preservation.

Thus have we considered the most material Parts of your Speech, and agreeable to your Desire disclosed to you our Sentiments on the Subject of it.

"Independence, as your Excellency rightly judged, we have not in Contemplation." We cannot however adopt your Principles of Government," or acquiesce in all the Inferences you have drawn from them.

We have the highest Respect for that august Body the Parliament, and do not presume to prescribe the exact Limits of its Authority. yet with the Deference that is due to it, we are humbly of Opinion, that as all human Authority in the Nature of it, is and ought to be limited, it cannot constitutionally extend, for the Reasons we have above suggested, to the levying of Taxes in any Form, on his Majesty's Subjects of this Province.

In such Principles as these your Predecessors were easy and happy: and in the due Operation of such, their Descendants the present Inhabitants of this Province have been easy and happy: but they are not so now. Their Uneasiness and Unhappiness are derived from Acts of Parliament, and Regulations of Government, that lately and within a few Years past have been made. And this Uneasiness and Unhappiness, both in the Cause and Effects of them, though your Excellency seems and can only seem, to be of a different Opinion, have extended and continue to extend to all the Colonies throughout the Continent.

It would give us the highest Satisfaction to see Happiness and Tranquility restored to the Colonies; and especially to see between Great-Britain and them an Union established on such an equitable Basis as neither of them shall ever wish to destroy. We humbly implicate the Sovereign Arbiter and Superintendent of human Affairs for these happy Events. (a)

We the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. *John Cushing*, Esq; Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Plimouth, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of *John Atwood*, late of Plimouth, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, do give public Notice, that we shall attend that Service at the House of Mr. *Thomas Wethrell*, Innholder in Plimouth, on the last Mondays of this and the five following Months, from Eleven to One o'Clock, A. M.

Plimouth, January 19, 1773.

Thomas Foster,
Edward Winslow, jun.

To all Protestants, of every Denomination, throughout America, and all other Friends to religious and civil LIBERTY.

Newport, December 10, 1772.

PROPOSALS

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(a) vid Charter pa, 1077, Vol. 2. v vid Speech page 216. 1 vid Act pa, 53, Vol. 1. Quere they raised & kept in pay 3 years 7000 men vid Chronology page 1073, vol. 2. — pa, 249, vol. 3. pa. 557. Vid Lusk page, 1100. & vid page 7 — 309, Vol. 3. — See also under Grenada in Index to this Vol. (a) vide Governors reply Page 242.

(c) See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. petition of right, pa. 816. Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2.

Proceedings of the Town of Newton.

WE the Subscribers, being a Committee appointed by the Town of Newton to consider and report what we think may be proper for the Town to do relating to the present unhappy Situation this Country is reduced to by some late Attacks made on our natural and constitutional Rights and Privileges: Have duly attended that Service, and do report as follows, viz.——

1st. We Judge it just and expedient, and do recommend it to the Town, as a Testimony of their due Sense of the invaluable Rights and Privileges belonging to them, both as Men, as Members of the British Empire, and as Colonists, to enter into the following Resolves, viz.

Resolved, That no good Man can be silent and inactive in the Cause of Liberty at this alarming Period, when such arbitrary Measures are taken as tend to destroy that glorious Constitution which has cost the Labors of Ages and the Blood of Thousands, and that all who abet Tyranny merit the Detestation of this People, and the Contempt of Mankind.

Resolved, That we ever did and now do, bear true Loyalty to the King and Affection to our Brethren in Great-Britain, and shall ever contribute to the utmost of our Ability to promote the Honor and Dignity of the Crown and the Prosperity of the present State, so far as may be consistent with our Rights and Privileges as Colonists.

Resolved, That no civil Officer who (properly considered) is a Servant of the People can constitutionally or with Safety to them, be dependent on the Crown for his Support, therefore any Grant or Grants made or that may be made by the Crown to the Judges of our Superior Court must naturally, (at least hereafter) tend to destroy all Confidence in their Judges and Change the Courts of Justice into Engines of Slavery.

Resolved, That all Taxations imposed on the Inhabitants of the Colonies without their Consent or Representation in Parliament, for the express Purpose of raising a Revenue, are unconstitutional and oppressive.

Resolved, That it is the firm Opinion of this Town, that the Establishment of a Board of Commissioners with a great number of Officers under them, at an enormous and unnecessary Expence; that the large Execution of the Powers of the Court of Admiralty whereby the Lives and Liberties of his Majesty's Subjects in the Colonies are rendered precarious and unsafe.——That the introducing and keeping a military Force in our Metropolis in a Time of profound Peace to the great Disturbance of the People.——That the providing for the Support of the Governor in any other Way than by Grants of our General Court, and thereby rendering him entirely Independent of the People over whom he presides, and many other Proceedings of his Majesty's Ministry are Grievances, of which we justly complain, and must in Faithfulness to ourselves and our Posterity continue so to do until they are redressed.

2dly. We Judge it necessary at this Time and do recommend it to the Town to give their Representative, Abraham Fuller, Esq; the following INSTRUCTIONS, viz.

To ABRAHAM FULLER, Esq; Representative of Newton in General Assembly.

SIR,

AT this alarming Æra when the British American Subjects are loudly complaining of arbitrary and unconstitutional Measures and Innovations, the Town of Newton judge it altogether improper to be wholly silent. We therefore his Majesty's good loyal and dutiful Subjects the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of said Town, in Town-Meeting legally assembled, on Monday the fourth Day of January, 1773, by Adjournment from the 28th of December last; judge it not only proper but absolutely necessary to impart to you our united Sentiments, being as on the one Hand ever ready to give all due Assistance for encouraging & supporting the Exercise of Government in a constitutional Manner, so on the other Hand deeply concerned that the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects, that best Birthright and noblest Inheritance of Mankind, may be sacredly enjoyed by us and transmitted to our Posterity, cannot but express how greatly our Fears have been increased respecting the late alarming Report, added to the other Grievances under which this People have for a number of Years groaned, viz. That Stipends are ordered by Order of the Crown to the Offices of the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of this Province, consequently instead of receiving their Salaries or Support from annual Grants made by the Great and General Court as heretofore, they are to depend solely on the Sovereign Will and Pleasure of the Crown for their Support. This Change we cannot but consider as a most important and dangerous Change, creating an undue and unconstitutional Dependance quite repugnant to the Spirit of the British Constitution and which will we apprehend lay an unhappy Foundation for the subverting public Justice; and we also cannot but take Notice how much more hard and grievous it is that when all possible Care has been taken by Acts of Parliament, and express Desire even from his present Majesty upon his first Accession to the Throne, to make the Judges of England wholly independent of the Crown; that the Judges of our Superior Court should be rendered absolutely dependent on the Crown in this important Article of their Salaries, whereby we are thus cruelly distinguished from his Majesty's Subjects in Great Britain.——We therefore think it proper to instruct you our Representative in General Assembly: That you unite in such Measures as shall place the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of this Province upon a constitutional Basis, and make (when that is done) suitable Provision for their Support adequate to their Merit and Station. We further instruct you that you use your utmost Endeavours that all our Rights be restored and established as heretofore, and that a decent tho' manly Remonstrance be sent to the King, assuring his Majesty that universal Discontent prevails in America, and nothing will restore Harmony and insure the Attachment of the People to the Crown but a full Restoration of all their Liberties.

3dly. We judge it proper and think it may answer a good Purpose, and do therefore recommend it to the Town to return the following Answer to all Letter of 20th November last from the Town of Boston, directed to the Selectmen of this Town.

Lastly. We do recommend it to the Town that they order the foregoing Resolves and Instructions to their Representative, and Letter to the Town of Boston, to be recorded in the Book of Records belonging to the Town, that Posterity may see and know the great Concern the People of this Day had for their invaluable Rights, Privileges and Liberties. Thus we think we have completed the Business committed to us, and if we meet with the Approbation of the Town we shall think ourselves amply rewarded.

Edward Durant,
Charles Pelham. *Asa. Shepard,*
Noah Hide. *William Phillips,*

To the Committee of Correspondence at Boston.

Newton, January 4th, 1773.

Gentlemen,

WE the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Newton in Town-Meeting legally assembled this Day by Adjournment, think it incumbent on us to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 20th of November last past directed to the Selectmen of Newton. We greatly applaud you and think ourselves as well as the whole Province much obliged to you for your generous Exertion of that patriotic Spirit for which you stand distinguished; and however unsuccessful may have been the Measures you have taken for obtaining redress of sundry Grievances of which we justly complain; yet as far as in us lies we would encourage your Hearts to persevere in the legal, loyal, regular and constitutional Methods, for the redress of those Grievances we feel, and for preventing those we have reason to fear. We are greatly concerned in the Report which prevails, that our Judges of the Circuits are to receive their Salaries from Home; which must render them dependent on the Crown and independent of the People, the natural evil Consequences of which are too obvious and truly alarming. We regret the Odium cast on the respectable Town of Boston as being of a factious Spirit, and don't but think that a properly expressed Union of Sentiment by the several Towns in the Province when made known to our gracious Sovereign, must tend to convince him and his Ministry that the Resentment shewn on the many unconstitutional Impositions laid on the Country in general, and the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in particular, is not the Ravings of a Faction, but the cool, dispassionate and just complainings of the Generality of his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects in this populous Province, and we can't but hope would render his Majesty in his Wisdom and Goodness still more disposed to grant us all due Relief, to promote which valuable Purpose, as far as our Influence will serve, we have passed a Number of Resolves & voted Instructions to our Representative, Copies of which are inclosed.

We heartily commend the present distressed State of this Country to the great and good King of Kings, praying for his Blessing on, and Direction to the whole British Empire.

With all due Respect and Esteem, and in the Cause of true Liberty,

We are, Gentlemen,
Your Brethren and most humble Servants,
By Order and in Behalf of the Town of Newton.
ABR. FULLER, Town-Clerk.

Unanimously Voted that the foregoing Resolves, Instructions, and the Letter to the Selectmen of Boston be accepted and recorded in the Town-Book.

A true Copy from Newton's Book of Records.
Attest. ABR. FULLER, Town-Clerk.

THE Public must excuse our not giving them this Week any more of the Proceedings of the many Towns in that Province, which the Committee of Correspondence have sent us—the Reply of the Council and of the House to the Governor's Speech have also published, prevent it.——"*The great Unanimity in both Houses, so exactly corresponding in every thing essential, with those Proceedings, afford the greatest Pleasure to those who wish our Deliverance from the most abject Slavery. The ignoble Sons of Corruption are now covered with Confusion, and they are at length forced to confess that this Government is in a troubled State. But lest this Truth, thus acknowledged, should so effectually operate upon the understanding of a British Ministry, as to convince them that a Revenue extorted from the Provinces and bestowed upon subservient Americans in Pensions and Salaries, had better be relinquished, than to risque any further the total Loss of the Affections of a Great People, and with it that of a valuable Continent. Administration, it seems, must yet be deceived with an Assertion, that some other Provinces are quiet and acquiescing with respect to the late Measures, however otherways it may be with the Massachusetts.*[3] *A Representation and Slander which we shall leave to the People of those Governments to confute or retract in their own Way.*"——

NEW-YORK, *January* 21, 1773.

On Tuesday the 5th Instant, about 2 o'Clock in the Morning, an Oyster Boat, burden about 10 Tons, loaded with near 400 Bushels of Oysters, both the Vessel and Cargo belonging to one James Thompson, of this Town, (Oysterman) and being all he was worth in the World, was cast away on the East End of Rockaway Bar, about a Mile from the Shore; there were on board with Thompson two other Men, viz. John Buzzy, who was hired in this Town supposed to be a single Man, and Thomas Riley, who lived near Horse Neck where he left a Wife and 3 Children. This Boat set off from Blue Point (about 40 Miles to the Eastward) the Morning before, and there being no Harbour where she could come to an Anchor, continued sailing till she struck, half an Hour after which she bilged, and filled: Buzzy and Riley presently became spiritless, and seem'd to have lost all Reflection, in the Terror of their present Situation: Thompson, whose Spirits, and Hopes of Deliverance never forsook him, endeavoured to cheer their Spirits, and prevail with them to exert themselves, but all in vain; they sat down on the Quarter Deck, where the Sea continually beat over them, nor could they be persuaded to stand up, but incessantly inquired if there was no prospect of deliverance. In about two hours from the time the vessel struck, Riley expired, and Buzzy in half an hour after. Thompson, still hoping the best, as soon as it was Day, endeavoured to make a Signal of Distress; but seeing no vessel on shore, he searched for, and found a handsaw, wherewith he went to sawing down the Mast, in order to make a raft; but before he had completed it, a Petty Augre which came for Sand, sent their Canoe and took him off; then a little frost-bitten in his fingers and toes, and so far exhausted, that he could not without help, get on board the Petty-Augre. Another vessel was sent to the wreck to take of the dead bodies; but it was then beat to pieces, and the dead bodies not to be found.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 23.

Wednesday last Admiral M*ontag*u returned to Boston from Newport.—On the Road, we are told, he was met by two Farmers, with loaded Carts, who were ordered to give Way for the Admiral's Carriage: One of them complied, but the other refusing, his Excellency threatened him in high Terms, and proceeded to brandish his Cane. The honest Farmer resolutely asserted his Right, and raising the But of his Whip, stood on the Defensive. This was accompanied with Gestures that rendered any explanation of his Intention unnecessary; when the Admiral tho't proper not to contest the Matter further, *prudently* lower'd his Cane, gave way to the Cart, and pursued his Journey.—He was very particular in his Enquiries, at the next Inn, after the Farmer's Name, perhaps with Design, agreeable to the modern Mode, to indict him for High Treason. (2)

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of the Law in a neighboring Colony, to his Friend in Providence.

—"The very extraordinary Stretch of Power, in erecting a Court of Inquisition at Rhode-Island, arbitrarily to apprehend, and most cruelly and unconstitutionally to carry beyond Sea for Trial, those Persons concerned in burning the Gaspee is justly alarming to every Lover of his Country. (4)

"We ought to consider the Measure as levelled not at Rhode Island meerly, but as a flagrant Attack upon American Liberty in general. (5) The Commission granted in 1664 to Maverick, Carr and others, tho' acknowledged by all to be destructive of the Liberties of the People, and unsupported by the Constitution, was not so fatal as the present Commission. There our Ancestors had the small Consolation of having their Causes heard and determined where they were able to procure their Evidences, &c. but to be drawn three Thousand Miles from the Jurisdiction where the supposed Offences are committed, to be there tried by the Minions of Power, renders all Hopes of Acquittal vain, and a Defence impossible. (6)

SALEM, January 25.

Last Saturday a large Sley, containing a Number of Gentlemen, drawn by four Horses, in returning to Town from a small Excursion into the Country, met, just at the entrance of the Town, a noted Market Woman, known by the Name of Betty Wittemore, riding in a Chair; the Horses in the Sley were drove with great Violence, and being near the Chair before it could be seen, there was no Time for either to turn out of the Way; accordingly the Horses and Sley came with such Violence as to throw Betty's considerable Way from her Carriage, broke her Chair to Pieces, and killed her Horse (which she valued very highly) dead upon the Spot: The Driver of the Sley was considerably hurt, and his Horses all fell to the Ground by the Violence of the Shock.

Two Acts of Suicide have been lately committed within the Neighbourhood of this Town: The first was by a Woman at Topsfield, who privately procured a Line, which she concealed till an Opportunity offered for executing her Design; and on the 23th ult. she was found hanging by her Neck, dead, in her Chamber.——The other was by a Woman at Danvers, last Week, who put an End to her Life in much the same Way.

TO BE SOLD,

By Order of the Superior Court of Judicature,

The Real Estate of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, consisting of a very good well finished Dwelling-House, three Rooms on a Floor, with a good Barn and Out-House, and about 9 Acres of Land, and a good Well of Water, near Mr. *Parker's* Tavern on Jamaica Plain in Roxbury, very suitable for a Gentleman's Country Seat, in the present Occupation of Capt. *William Martin*.——A small Dwelling-House and Land in Milk street, Boston, adjoining to Mr. *Dreyser's*, opposite to *Joliff's* Lane, in the present Occupation of Mr. *John Mollus*.——A Dwelling-House and Wharf, with sundry Warehouses on it all in good Repair, very convenient for taking in Goods by Land or Water, fronting on Fish-Street, and adjoining to Mr. *John Hooton*, Cur-Maker's Shop.——His Mansion House in Middle-Street, with a good Well of Water, a good Yard & Garden, Barn, Wood House, Rain-Water Cistern, and several other Tenements, Barns, Chaise-Houses & Sheds, and the Land belonging to them; also a large Piece of vacant Land, all adjoining to said Mansion-House in Boston, and Rents for £. 1000. O. T. a Year. For further Particulars, enquire of *Benjamin Dolbeare*, of said Boston, Administrator on said Estate, who is fully empowered by the said Court to sell the same.

Mr. *Propert* acquaints the Gentlemen Subscribers, that he intends to open the CONCERT at the British Coffee-House in Kingstreet on Wednesday the 3d Day of February: Wishes he could have had a larger Room, which by the next Season he hopes to accomplish, this being the best he can accommodate them at present: The Performer he expected is come, and he is also favour'd with the Band of the 64th: The little Boys under his Care will in a short Time be able to perform, and doubts not but they will be able to Sing out of Mr. *Handel's* Oratorios, as they have a very distinguishing Ear and Power of Voice: He returns Thanks to those Gentlemen that are Lovers of the Art and have favor'd him with their Support, and assures them (as pleasant as it may be) he will persevere to exert his Abilities to give them all the Satisfaction in his Power.——Every Night will be performed select Pieces upon the Harpsichord with accompaniament compos'd by the most celebrated Masters of *Italy* and *London*; to begin at Half after Six.

N. B. As the Season is so far advanced the Subscription is a GUINEA for three Months.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON, January* 30, 1773.

ENTERED IN.

Brandt from Rhode-Island; and Abrahl from Halifax.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Smith to Maryland; Purbeck, Mantay & Clift to West Indies; Symmes & Hatch to London.

Green, Barton, Lorain and Oakman for West-India.

(3) pa. 202.

vid Index under Resolves & See Index under Petitions, under P (1) vid pa. 413, vol. 1 (2) vid magna Charta pa. 790, 2d. edit. L. (3) pa. [illegible]